LONDON, Friday, April 8, 1859.

The great question of War remains in the same position as last week. London hopes for peace, Visins despairs of it. Turin shouts for war, and Puls is kept in an Sazious suspense. Such is the mit of the press. The Congress is the insident to which now all these hopes and fears are attached; his he pretent sader which Lord Derby dissolved Parliament, since Lord Malmesbury firmly believes that his mediation will be found acceptable both by Prises and Austria. Lord Palmerston, Squerer, expressed on Monday some doubts whether this Congress will meet at all, and indeed there are was most important questions to settle before it can memble. Sardinia insists upon being admitted m is on an equal footing with the five great powers; but she has found no backer except Naposes for this pretension, and it is said that Count Cavour's recent visit, on invitation, to Paris, about the result of which the secret is unusually well hepi, was connected with this question. The Italinto protend to know that the Emperor gave him the most positive promises as regards the war, under the curdition that Sardinia should give up her preleasion to an impossible equality, and not precipitate the war by a premature explosion before the orders from the Tuileries should arrive. He recommended, likewise, to the Count a conciliatory policy toward the Pope, being anxious not to alarm the French clergy, whose influence on the pearantry is very great. Such are the most probable rumors, though, of course, I cannot vouch fer their authenticity. On the other hand, it is certain that Austria, baving set on foot an army, the maintenance of which costs every day \$250,000, and unable to bear this extraordinary entlay for any length of time, incists upon Sardmia's reduction of her forces, as a preliminary step to the Congress, while Victor Emmanuel and Count Cavour positively refuse to comply with this demand, alleg ng that such a measure would at once throw Italy into confusion and drive Predmont into the arms of Mezziai. It is upon this point that the

plan of the Congress may fail. The great difficulty with Austria is the deplorable state of her finances. Her debt in 1847 amounted to about \$500,000,000, and has been doubled since that time. The taxes have been increased, the railroads and mines sold, the salt monopoly and the estates of the Crown mortgaged, but the army and centralized administration have absorbed all the product, without leaving a cent for such stormy days as have now come. The unsuncessful attempt to make a loan in London has destroyed her creditnot more than £800,000 were subscribed, five per cents at the rate of 79, with facilities for paying in the installments which reduced this figure still lower-and now she returns once more to the Excharge with the proposition to lesse the monopoly of tobacco for long years to come. She requires \$150,000,000, and offers to treat for this sum upon the lease of one of the most productive sources of her income. It remains to be seen whether this proposition will meet with favor on account of the precarious nature of the monopoly, which cannot be maintained in Italy during a war, and is endangered by any internal commetion in the other provinces. In the meantime, two Archdukes have gone a begging to the different courts of Italy; and it is only just that the Italian princes should bear a portion of the cutlay of Austria, which maintains their despotism. The result has been brilliant; the King of Naples has lent to Austria three millions of dollars; an equal sam has been furnished by the Duke of Modens; his uncle, Archduke Maximilian of Este, the great protector of the Jesuits, has contributed semewhat more, and the Grand-duke of Tuscany has given one million. But the Duckess of Parma refused to sid the Austrian exchequer, and the Pope is notoriously too poor to pay anything, especially as he must maintain the Austrian troops which garrison the Legations. Thus about twenty millions have been secured, which will just suffice to keep the Austrian army in its present strength should fail to bring about a lasting settlement, all this money would have been spent before the first shot is fired. This circumstance sufficiently explains the warlike spirit of the Vienna papers, as well as of Francis Joseph, who would rather strike a blow before France has completed all her preparations, since he is fully satisfied that Napoleon is bent upon war. The military party at Vicana openly say that the alternative is now no longer between war and peace in Italy, but between war and revolution, of which the former is preferable. Since the rumor that Kossuth has gone to Italy regularly appears every fortnight in the German papers, I think it proper to inform you that he, as well as Mazzini, is still in London, and has no

intention of leaving England under the present cir-The dissolution of Parliament at the present moment is a heavy blow to London, and to the shopkeepers and manufacturers at large. It breaks up the season, it empties the pockets of the gentry in favor of country publicans and obscure electioneering agents, and disturbs all the preparations of commerce, since it is calculated that every general election costs to the governing classes all over the country a million and a half steeling, which otherwise would have been spent in a way more profitable to the industry of England, Accordingly, it was with the greatest reluciance that the Queen consented to Lord Derby's proposal, which was a complete surprise to all London. Up to Monday morning it was believed that the Cabinet had resigned; even The Times contained a leader in that direction, and had to acknowledge on Tuesday that its information had, for once, been incorrect. Lord Derby expects to increase his minority by about a dozen or a score of new members, while the necessary increase of the Independent Liberals must complicate the difficulties of the Whigs. Thus he expects to be able to carry on the Government at least for this year, or until the Whigs and Liberals shall reorganize their party upon a new basis. Lord John Russell takes a different view of affairs, though he feels himself strongly controlled by Lord Palmerston's behavior, which does not tend to promote the consolidation of the Liberale.

THE MINISTERIAL CRISIS IN ENGLAND.

The Times (leading article, Monday, April 4) says: The Times (leading article, Monday, April 4) says:
"We trust that we may this morning relieve many
antieties concerning the Ministry. There will be, as
Sir R. Peel says, no 'solution of continuity.' These
who argue that the Ministry must either dissolve or
resign have overlooked the fact that to them, as to all
other mortals, 'three courses are open.' The Ministry, we believe, will neither resign nor dissolve; they
will simply retain their offices and a wait the result of
their determination in the same spirit of meckness and their determination is the same spirit of meckness and long-suffering in which they have formed it."

The Lendon Post says: "It is now decided that the

te Leader Post says: "It is now decreased to ap-stry will retain office. Lord Derby intends to ap-stry will retain office. posi to the country as soon as the state of public busi-ness will allow him. A dissolution of Parliament may, efore, be expected.

The defeat of the Derby Cabinet is very briefly

The defeat of the Derby Caomet R very NADY commented on by the Paris journals.

House or Londs, Mostoy, April 4.—Lord Derby, in order to make a statement on the present state of affairs, moved the adjournment of the House. Lord Derby in the course of a long speech, said that, in expequence of the adoption of Lord J. Russell's res-clution, there were but two alternatives left for himchains, there were out two alreadyes are for any relf and collesques either to resign office, or to dis-solve the present Parliament, and appeal to the coun-try. It was impossible for her Mejerty's Government to conced from hemselves that the vote of the House was equivalent to a vote of want of confidence. The was equivalent to a vote of want or considered. In present distracted state of parties in the House ren-dered it almost impossible to administer the affairs of the nation. He had given the House an opportunity to settle the question of Parliamentary referse, but they had preferred the interests of party to the inter-ests of the country. Lord Palmerston, in his speech the other evening, said toot the Government should be conferenced to keen their places and do "ear"

the other evening, said tost the Government should be endemned to keep their places and do "eur" bidding, but he begged to tell Lord Palmerston they would do no one's bidding but that of the Queen, as long as they retained her confidence. There were but two courses open to them. The first was to dissolve Parliament, and the second to ten-der their resignation to her Majesty. Considering the grave condition of European affairs, and domestic in-terests of the country, he recommended as early a disterests of the country, he recommended as early a dis-solution as was consistent with the public service. Her Majesty had consented, and he looked with confi-dence to the appeal about to be made to the country. ence to the appeal about to be made to the country Lord Granville said—In respect to the Reform Bu there was not a single person, except those in the Government, who did not object to the bill. The present Cabinet had no policy, but wanted the country to make one for it. In his cybica, it would have better become a great statesman boldly to announce to the

na ion what policy he intended to adopt.

The motion was then withdrawn.

In the House of Commons, Monday, April 4, the Lord Charceller, moving, as a matter of form, that the House do adjourn, amounced that, after the vote f the House on Thursday, it was not the intention of the Government to proceed with the bill, or to propose any other measure with the same object. The vote of the House had rendered it necessary for the Govern ment to consider their position in that House; and, in fluenced by three powerful considerations, they had determined to retain their offices under circumstances which were mertifying, but with the feeling that they which were mentifying, but with the feeling that they were doing their duty to the country. Considering the state of the Honse, the Government had advised her Mejesty, who had adopted and sanctioned this advice, to exercise her precognitive, and by dissolving the present Parliament, recur to the sense of her people. Under these circumstances it was his duty to inform the House that, as soon as the urgent requirements of the public service were satisfied. Parliament would be precogned, with a view to its immediate dissolution.

Lord Palmerston said he cid not consider the late

rote as one of cersure; as such he would not have upported it. The question that would be put to the one ry was, not what men should be in office, but what should be the Reform bill to be brought in by the Government. He entreated them to take the ear-liest moment to dissolve Parliament; great embarrass-

nent and inconvience would result from delay.

Lord John Russell said he believed that the opposi Letd John Russell said he believed that the opposi-tion to the bill would have no influence whatever upon the peace of Europe, and stated his notions of what a Reform bill should be; that he should propose a £10 franchise for counties, and to reduce the yearly value for boroughs from £10 to £6; and he believed it was desirable to introduce a large body of the working classes into the constituent body. In reply to a ques-tion about the ballot, he said, if the present Minister introduced a new Reform bill, with the ballot, he

should vote against it.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said the proroga-tion would probably take place about the time he should have moved the adjournment for the holidays. He said there was no foundation for the statement that the Ministry had contemplated resignation, and he denied he had stated that the opposition to the had endangered the peace of Europe. The motion for a journment was withdrawn.

The East India Loan bill was then read a third time

Mr. Dieraeli's address to his constituents he says: The moment is critical. England has engaged to mediate between two great monarchs, and, if possible, mediate between two great monarcus, and, it possible preserve for Europe the blessings of peace. It is necessary that the Queen's Government should be supported by a patriotic Parliament. Her M-jesty will, therefore, shortly prorogue the present Parlia ment, with a view to its immediate dissolution, and will recur to the sense of her people, so that those who may be intrusted with her Majesty's confidence he enabled to conduct the Government with be coming authority. Under these circumstances, I rely on the loyalty and public spirit of the County of Back. ingham to raily round her Majesty's Government, and to return me, for the sixth time, their member to Par-

THE ITALIAN QUESTION.

The fellowing important memorandum on the condition of Italy, dated Turin, March 1, 1859, has been presented by the Sardinian Government to that of her Britannie Maiesty:

Tre Government of her Britannic Majesty, an "Tre Government of her Britainic majesty, aimmated by a kind solicitude for the fate of Italy, with the object of removing the causes which may lead to serious perturbations in Europe, has requested the Government of the King of Sardinia to make known what, in its opinion, are the complaints which the what, in its opinion, are the compraints which the Italians have to bring forward against Austria, either on account of her domination over the provinces which she pessesses in virtue of treaties, or in conse-quence of her relations with the States of Central Italy, the abnormal condition of which is admitted by all

the Cabinete of Europe.

"In order to respond to this appeal in a clear and precise manner, the Cabinet of Turin thinks it neceseary to treat separately the two questions which are addressed to it, by explaining itself in the first place on the condition of Lombardy and Venetia, and afterward on the results of Austrian policy with regard to Con-

tral Italy.
"Whatever may have been the results of the ses sion in 1824 of the Lombardo Venetian States to Au tris, it cannot be disputed that their possession by that power is conformable to treaties; but in those treaties the fate of the people thus dispused of is little regarded. We should not, therefore, in consequence, have raised a question which cannot be solved without a modification of existing treaties if the British Govern neut had not requested us to communicate to it al

nour ideas on this as well as on other points.

We admit that the domination of Austria over the countries situated between the Troine, the Po and the Adriatic is therefore legal, but that does not prevent it from having produced the most deplorable conse-quences, and led to a state of things which has no analogy in modern history.

"It is a fact that Austrian domination inspires

feeling of the most inviscible repugnance in the minds of the immerse majority of the Italian people who are subjected to it; and, also, that the only feeling which they entertain toward the Government is that of anthey entertain toward the Government is that of an tipathy and hatred.

From whom does this proceed? The Austrian

"From whom does this proceed? The Austrian mode of governing has doubtless contributed to it. Her beauteaucratic pedantry—the vexations conduct of her police—the overwhelming taxes which she has established—her system of recruitment, which is more severe than any other in Europe, and her rigors and her violence, even against women, have exercised the most dissisticus effects on her italian subjects. This, however, is not the principal cause of the evils which have often been pointed out. have often been pointed out.

"History formshes us with many examples of Gov.

"History tarnishes us with many examples of Governments which are worse than that of Austria, but less universally delected.

"The true cause or the deep discontent of the Lombardo-Venetians is that of being ruled and domineered over by foreigners—by a nation with which they have no analogy either of race, of habits, tastes or language.

In proportion as the Austrian Government has ap plied in a more complete manner the system of admin-istrative centralization, those feelings have increased. Now that this system has attained its extreme point— Now that this system has attained its extreme point-that centralization has become more absolute than even in France—now that all local action has become extinct, the bumblest citizen finds himself brought into contact, for the slightest reasons, with public fanction-aries whom he neither likes nor respects, and the feel-ing of repugnance and antipathy toward the Govern-ment has become universal.

"The progress of intelligence and the diffusion o instruction, which Austria cannot entirely prevent, have contributed to render them more sensible to their end fate. The Milanese and the Venetians who return to their native land, after having visited constries which enjoy a national Government, feel more acutely than before the humiliation and the weight of the During a certain time the firm and independent

conduct of the Austrian Government toward the Court of Rome tempered the disastrous effect of foreign dom-ination. The Lombardo-Venetians felt released from the rule which the Church exercised in other parts of the Italian peninsula over the actions of civil life, and even in the sanctuary of families. This was for then compensation to which they attached the highest

value.
"This has been taken from them by the last Concordat, which, as is notoriously well known, secured to the clergy a greater induence and more ample priv-ilegee than in any other country, even in Itsly, with

exception of the Papal States.

The destruction of the wise principles introduced to the relations of the State with the Church by Maria Theresa and Joseph II. has caused the complete loss of the moral force of the Austrian Government in the minds of the Italians. "In consequence of the causes thus pointed out the

Lembaro-Veretian previnces present the most melanchely spectacle, and one which, as already observed, has no snalegy in history. It is that of a whole ration which has assumed toward those who govern it an attitude openly hoetile, and which neither threats nor reseases can put down or alleviate.

"It is only sufficient to go through Lembardy and Venetis to acquire the conviction that the Austrians are rot established, but simply encamped, in those provinces. All houses, from the humblest cottage to the most samptnous palace, are closed against the agents of the Government. In the public places, the theaters the cojes, and in the streets, there is a complete line of separation between them and the native inhabitants, ard any one would say that it was a country invaded by an enemy's army, rendered the inhabitants, and any one would say that it was country invaded by an enemy's army, residered the more ocious by its involence and arrogance. This state of things is not a transitory fact produced by exceptional circumstances, and the more or less distant end to which can be predicted; it has endured and gone on aggravating for the last half century, and it is certain that if the civilizing influence of Europe does certain that if the civilizing influence of Europe does not put a step to it the attitude of the people toward

Government will grow worse and worse. Such a state of things is not contrary t "Such a state of things is not contrary to treaties, as has been above declared, but it is contrary to the great principles of equity and justice on which social order reposes; it is in opposition to the precepts which modern civilization proclaims—that there is no Gov-

erough legitimate except that which the people accept, if not with gratitude, at least with resignation.

If we are now saked what remedy diplomacy capply to unch a state of things, we shall frankly reply that if Austria can be induced to modify treaties, n definitive and feasible solution can be come to; it will definitive and leashble solution can be come to; it will be necessary to put up with any pulliatives. Europe must resign herself to witness impassively the painful spectacle which Lombardy and Venetia present, until revolution—which is constantly smoldering in those countries—availing itself of favorable circumstances,

shall violently break a joke which conquest and war have imposed on them.

"This spectacle would, however, become less afflicting, and the state of the Lombardo Venetians more tolerable, if Austria would show herself faithful to the promises which she made to the Italians when, to the promises which she made to the Italians when, in 1814, the excited them to rise against French domination, and if, in conformity with the proclamation of the Commander-in-Chief of her armies, Gen. Bellegarde, she were to establish beyond the Alps, if not a Government, at least an Administration, entirely national, with a national army quartered in Italy and commanded by Italian officers, and institutions on the representative principle. This would be a pallistive which would inspire a feeling of patience in the minds of people accustomed to suffer, and remove to a distance the dargers which now so justly excite the attention of public opinion in Europe. e opinion in Europe.

"Diplomacy, in recommending the Cabinet of Vierna to follow the path which has been pointed out, Vierna to follow the path which has been pointed out, will permit a prudent and neritorious act, although we will permit a protent and heritorious act, and ough we can scarcely hope that the results proposed will be obtained. The experience of 45 years has but too clearly shown that Austria only relies on her force to maintain her domination in Italy.

"Passing to the second question—viz.: the effects

"Passing to the second question—viz.: the effects of Austrian policy on Central Italy, the King's Government will confine itself within the circle traced out in diplomacy by treaties and public European law. Placed on this ground, it will not confine itself within the circle traced out in diplomacy by treaties and public European law. to pointing out the illegal acts of Austria; it will in its turn inveke European ergagements violated by Aus-tria, and will demand the execution of the measures tria, and will demand the execution of the measures recessary to remedy the evils which have been the correquence of that violation. This is its right and "The Treaty of Vienra made over to Austria

large part of Italy, nearly quadrupling the number of her former subjects. In adding to the Duchy of Milan — which belonged to her before the revolution—the Vaitelline, the possessions of the Pope situate on the left bank of the Po, and all the States of the Republic of Venice, it has destroyed the equilibrium which ex-isted in the last century. Piedment, not withstanding the annexation of Genos, has no longer been in a state as formerly, to firm a counterpoise to the empire which commands the Pe, the Adige, and the principal

rivers of Northern Italy.
"Piedmont has thus found herself in presence of Power reckoning more subjects in Italy than herself, and disposing of forces infinitely more considerable

'If, however, Austria had kept herself within the limits assigned by treaties, the rest of Italy would have been able to share in the progress which has been realized in Europe since the termination of the wars of the empire, and to form, with Piedmont, an effectual barrier against foreign influence in the penin-

"But Austria has endeavored, from the first year after the restoration, by every means in her power, to acquire a prependerating influence over the whole of the peninsula.

the peninsula.

"By setting herself up as the declared defauder of all the Italian Governments, however bad they might be, and interfering with irresistible forces whenever the people sought to obtain improvements and reforms from their own Government, she has succeeded in extending her moral domination far beyond her frontiers. We do not refer to the history of the last 40 years, for it is too well known; we confine ourselves to pointing out the present state of things, caused by the persevering action of Austrian policy in Italy the persevering action of Austrian policy in Italy

generally. "The Duchies of Parms, Modens, and Tuscany

have become real fiefs of the Austrian empire.

"The domination of Austria over the first two is proved by the Convention of December 24, 1847. That Convention, by giving her the right to occupy them by her troops, not only when the interests of Parma and Modena might call for it, but whenever it might be useful to her own military operations, ren-ders Austria absolute master of all the eastern frontier of Sardinia, from the Alps to the Mediterranean. And let it not be said that this is a vain mensoe and an Congress of Paris was still echoice with the protesta-tions put forth by Piedmont, and supported by Ea-gland, sgainst foreign intervention in Italy, the Aus-trian troops were seen, on a most futile pretext, to occupy not only Parma, but the most distant parts of the Duchy, and to encamp on the summit of the Appe-

'Austria considers herself so much at liberty to do as she pleases in the States of Parma, that in contempt of the treaties, which only gave her the right to keep a garrison in the citadel of Piacentia, she has had cona garrison in the citades of Placents, and estached forth structed and is arming at this moment detached forth outside the inclosure of the city, destined to transform Placentia into a vast entrenched camp, capable of giving shelter to a formidable army. "The bond which attaches Tuscapy to Austria,

although less apparent, is neither less real nor less strong. It is not known whether a secret treaty exists between the two States; but what is certain is, that on the one side the Tuscan Government knows bat it may at all times and under all circumstano

that it may at all times and under all circumstances rely on the armed support of Austria to keep down her people; and that, on the other, Austria is certain of being able to occupy Tuscany, if by chance a strategical interest should counsel her to do so.

"As to the Roman States, the mode of proceeding adopted by Austria has been more simple. She has occupied them whenever political disturbances have furnished her with a pretent for so doing. Since 1831 she has crossed the Po three times, and placed garrisons in the towns of the Romagna. The last occupation has been more complete than the preceding ones. sons in the towns of the Romagus. The isst occupa-tion has been more complete than the preceding ones, that it extends as far as Ancons, and has latted for ten years. Although at this moment the Pontifical Government has demanded the withdrawal of the foreign troops, we do not think that this measure could eign troops, we do not think that this measure could change the abnormal condition of the States of the Holy Sec. The departure of these troops, if not preceded by radical reform in all the branches of the Administration, will leave the field open for revolution. Anarchy would be substituted for foreign occupation, to again, and necessarily, have recourse to foreign occupation.

Thus the intervention of Austria in this country has been of so permanent a character that one is au-thorized in saying that these provinces, which should have belonged to an independent Sovereign, are really under the Austrian domination.

"So great an extension of Austrian power in Italy,

besides the stipulations of treaties, is a serious dange for Piedmont, and against which its Government has for Piedmont, and against which its Government has a right to protest. Austria, absolute mistress of the Po non Favia to the Adriatic, creating on our froutiers a stronghold of the first order, free to occupy, when it pleases her, the mountains which should serve as ramparts, and menacing us on all sides, obliges us to maintain our forces on a rainous footing, and far out of proportion with our financial resources. "It will perhaps be observed, that the presence of the French troops at Rome neutralizes the strength of Austria and diminishes the danger of Piedmont. Far

Austria and diminishes the danger of Piedmont. Far rom it. In a political point of view the occupation Rome by France may be of great importance. In a military point of view it is of none, particularly with regard to Sardinia.

"If in case of an aggression we were to appeal to

France for support, the troops which that Power has in Provence and at the foot of the Alps would afford us more effectual succor than these which, isolated in Rome, could only act in our behalf by embarking at

We therefore think that the presence of the French at Rome—which, indeed, we earnestly wish to see put an end to—does not at all diminish the force of the remonstrances which Sardinia raises against the

ever-invading policy of Austria.

"If Austria, acknowledging these just remonstrances, would recognize the absolute independence of the other States of the Peninsula, the condition of Central Italy would soon be considerably improved.
The Government of these States, being no longer sustained by the Austrian armies, would necessarily be breight to give satisfaction to the legitimate wiehee

of the people. But in the interest of order and of the principle of authority, and that these inevitable con-cessions may not be ferced from them by disorders and popular mevements, it is necessary that the prinelple of non-intervention by Anstria should be pro-claimed, and that the Severeigns of Central Italy should greatly modify the political system that they ned for each a length of time under the pro-

have pursued for such a length of time under the pro-tection of foreign bayenets.

"The Cabinet of Turin is convinced that all danger of tion would be avoided in the Duchies of Pa and Medena if they possessed institutions similar to those which Piedmont has enjoyed for the last eleven

"The experience of this country shows that a system, wisely liberal, applied with good faith, may work in Italy in the most satisfactory manner, securing at the same time public tranquility and the regular development of the civilization of our age. As to Tuscany, all classes consider necessary the redstab-lishment of the Constitution of 1848, which the Grand Duke swore to, and which was revoked at the very moment when, basing itself on the institutions which it consecrated, the Grand Dake was restored to the throne which had been overthrown by a revolutionary

With regard to the Papal States, the Cabinent of Turn carnot but see that the question presents far preater difficulties. The twofold quality possessed by the Pope- that of head of the Roman Catholic Church and that of Temperal Prime-renders almost impossible (in his States) the establishment of a constitutional He could not consent to it without running the risk of often finding himself in contradiction with himself, and of being constrained to choose between his duties as Pontiff and those of a constitutional

Sovereign.
"Nevertheless, while nekrowledging that the idea of securing the tranquility of the Papal States by means of constitutional institutions must be given up, the Cabinet of Turin thinks that the same might be attained by adopting the project which Plenipotentiaries of his Majesty the King of Sardi at the Congress of Paris, had developed in the ect which the of the 27th of March, 1856, addressed to the Ministers of France and England. This project, which received the full approbation of Lord Clarendon, reposes on the complete administrative separation of the prov-inces of the Roman States situated between the ment in those provinces of the provincial and muni-cipal institutions which have been established, if not put in practice, by the by the Pope himself on his return put in practice, by the Pope himself on his return from Gasta. This project should now be completed by establishing at Rome a Consulta, nominated by the provincial councils, to which should be submitted the estions relating to the general interests of the Sta

"The ideas which have just been put forth form a clear and precise answer to the question which the Government of her Britannic Majesty has addressed to the Cabinet of Turin.
"By summing them up, it appears that, in our opin-

"By summing them up, it appears that, in our opinion, the danger of a war or revolution would be warded off, and the Italian question, at least temporarily, rolved by the following changes:

"By obtaining from Austria—not in virtue of treaties, but in the name of the principles of humanity and of eternal justice—a rational and separate Government for Lombardy and Venetia.

"By requiring, in conformity with the letter and spirit of the Treaty of Vienna, that the dom nation of the treaty of Vienna, that the dom nation of the treaty of Vienna, that the dom nation of the treaty of Vienna, that the dom nation of the treaty of Vienna, that the dom nation of

Austria over the States of Central Italy should cease, and, consequently, that the detached forte constructed outside the walls of Placentia should be destroyed; that the Convention of the 2th of December, 1847, should be annuled; that the occupation of the Remagna should ceare; and that the principle of non-intervention should be proclaimed and respected.

By inviting the Dukes of Modena and Parma to

o their people institutions similar to those exist-Piedmont, and that the Grand Duke of Tuscany should reestablish the constitution to which he had freely consented in 1848.

By obtaining from the Sovereign Pontiff the administrative separation of the provinces beyond the Appenines, in conformity with the proposition com-muni ated in 1856 to the Cabinets of London and Paris.

" May England obtain the realization of these conditions! Italy, relieved and pacified, will bless her; and bard his, who has so often invoked her coopera-tion and assistance in favor of her unfortunate fell wcountrymen, will vow to her an imperishable grati-

LITERATURE AND ART IN LONDON.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribuna.

Los Don, April 8, 1859. With a general election immirent, such modest matters as Literature and Art naturally occupy but a very secondary place in the public attention. The most exciting literature now is decidedly the manifestos of the members to their constituents, and some of these are permed with more attention than is bestowed upon the novels of the season. We do not hear that Mr. Toackeray intends making another attempt to get into Parliament; nor even that Mr. Dickens will attempt to carry his oratory in favor of a reformed administra-tion at Dru'y Lane Theater into St. Stephens's Chapel. Indeed, one patent fact which stares every cardidate for Parliamentary honors in the face is except to deter any literary man from taking part in this election-and that is the certainty that, after all the expense of being returned, the new Parliament will have to be dissolved and reelected once more as soon as it has passed a Reform bill. Now there are not many literary men-not even such magnates as we have named-who can conveniently afford to stump up some five thousand pounds for the luxary of ad-

dressing Mr. Speaker. at while the turmoil in politics is at its hight, the literary world is pretty quiet. The Yates and Thackeray squabble has died away, without intervention of Judge and Jury-going out in a weak pamphlet from Yaces, proving nothing but that he had taken the wrong course to right himself. This was a great mistake. A pamphlet, to be of any use, should have been in the nature of a knock-down blow for Mr. Thackersy, administered right between the eyes; something like what Edwin James's speech would have been had the matter gone into a Court; an exsecure of the man who could not bear in a mild form om another that which he has so often and so offeneively been guilty of himself. There can be no doubt about it, that the general feeling, in the literary world, shout this matier, is against Mr. Thackersy, though Yates is certainly not held blameless. No man has caricatured others, or has taken less pains to spare the feelings of those he has associated with, than this great moralist, who has now shown himself so seasi-

tive about his own cores. Everything is now settled about Mr. Dickens's new paper, except what is to become of the old one. Mesers. Bradbury & Evans held one-quarter of Homsehold Words, Mr. Dickers five-eighths, and Mr. Wills (the editor) the remaining share. Mr. Wills who was the originator of Household Words) goes with Mr. Dickers, and here lies the difficulty. The Bradburya have filed a bill to force a sale: but when the paper comes into the market no one will be in such a position to buy it in as Mesers. Dickens and Wills. For example, suppose £8,000 bid (\$40,000); if the Bredburys bid it they would have to pay £6,000 of it to their opponents, but if Dickens bought it he would only have to pay £2,000. I am inclined to think, therefore, that the property will be bought in by Mr. Dichens, and merged into All Round the Year-s title which is regarded as the clumsiest possible, and painfully suggestive of "All round my hat." As, no doubt, you already know, the new serial will be opened with a tale by Dickens; and report over here says that a New-York publisher has agreed to pay a sum for early stereotypes of the numbers. The contributors of the new paper will be the same as are now on the Household Words staff—all following their leader to the new ship. The principal names among there are Mrs. Gaskell, Mesars. Holhirgehead, Wray Thomas, Thombury, Lang, Wilkie Collits, &c., names which will be, for the most part familiar to you. Mr. George Augustus Sala, at one time the great attraction upon Household Worlds, left it some time ago, on account of a quarrel with Mr. Dickens. The quarrel has been made up, but Sals has not returned, and it is believed by many that should Bradbury & Evans succeed in keeping Household Words alive, they will secure the services of this graphic and now popular writer. There is some alarm among the chean illustrated

weekly papers here, about a report that Mr. Bonner intends to publish The Ledger in London, by sending over stereotypes. He must remember that we have already a great many very decent things of the sort at a penny-such as The Lorens Journal, Family Herald, Family Friend, Guide, Welcome Guest, Reynolds's, and others. However, Mr. Bonner is reputed over here to be a man who knows his own business, and we dare say his salculations will turn out right

The English publishers have put forward their programmes for the coming season, and they farnish materials for a very respectable het. Mesars, Longman (who publish certainly more books, and books of a high class, too, than any other publisher) announce, among many others, a volume of Recollections of cynical ald Sam Rogars, by his rephew, William Sharpe; a book on Ceylon, by Sir James Emerson Tennent, once Governor of that island; some "Explorations of 'the Pyrenees," by C. R. Weld, the Secretary of the Royal Society; and a Life of Schiller translated from the German of Palieske, by Lady Wallane. John Murrey does not announce anything very new; but those er terprising publishers, Saith, E der & Co., promise a new edition of the Memoirs of Shelley, by his widow, in ere volume; a new volume of lectures by Ruskin; a new edition of Brooke's Fool of Quality, with a preface by Charles Kingsley; Dr. Mackay's Travels in America. Next come some important books by Burst & Blackett-" Sixteen Years of an Artist's Life in Morocco, Spain and the Canary Islands," by Mrs. Elizabeth Murray, and a new novel by the author of Mattew Paxton." Mr. Bentley advertises "The Latter Days of Jerusalem," by the Rev. Mr. McCrie; "The Mothers of Great Men," by Mr. Edis; "A History of the Governors General of India," by Mr.

Kaye, whose Indian books have quite a reputation; a

translation of . "History of the Stuart Family," by

M. Guizot; also of "Seven Years' Travels in the

United States and the Far West," by Julius Frobel;

The Court of England under George III.," by Mr.

Jerse; and a new story by the authoress of "Mary

Powell, called "Village Belles." Mr. Barnum has left London and his place is now supplied by Lola Montez. The success of your compatriot at St. James's Hall was undoubted. He drew crowds, who did not inquire too cariously how it was that a man who offered to teach others how to make money, could not supply a hint or two how to keep it. Lola delivered her first lecture in Londonderry last night at St. Martin's Hall and the place was crammed, a very fair show of ladies attending. At Dublin the laties were to shy of the fair acenturière that only eight female costumes could be counted in a hall crowded with black coats. But in Dublin they are wonderously particular, and never would merit the rebuke which Justice Maule administered once to a Court full of ladies, who were bravely sitting out some very strong evidence. "Speak up, my man," said the Judge to an unwilling witness, You needn't be afraid: all the respectable women have left the Court long ago." However, the Dabliners are generally thought to have been a little too particular; for it is undeniable that many fair candidates for public favor obtain it there, whose characters are not a whit better than that of Lola Montez.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Baring Brothers & Co.'s Circular.

Per Arabia.

London, Friday, April 3, 1239—5 p.m.
Our Colonial and Foreign Produce malkets have been seady during the week with a moderate business. Scoan and Contract firm. Baradesturys dul. Money in demand at 24 33 4 cent 9 cmnna. Consons leave off at 9% 2334 for money, 934 635 for the account. Bar Silven 512. Mexican Dullars 516, nominal. American Facture 504. Durations: Spanish 7836, South American 76. n 1839, South American 73.

COCHINEAL steady 163 bags meatly sold. Honduras Silver 23,9, small Black 3,925, 10. Tenerife Silver 3,623, 8, Black

o-The next quarterly sale will commence on the 10th

is nino—The next quarterly sale will commence on the 10th Most. Cocos.—Good qualities of Trinidad in demand at stiff prime, but common qualities duil and rather cheaper. 606 hags sold; midding to good red £6,6470,6, good gray 51 (254), low to midding gray 40 (255).

Cocrax continues very firm, but little offering for sale; in public rale, 21 (asks and 163 bags Containum sold; smail, 71,649 (275), low mid to mid even, 71,4975/6, 793 bags Native Gaylon were bought in above the market value, 849 bags Kast India realized full prices; Fadang, 54; inc crd Java, 86 (255), fine flow crd, and low mid. Java, 54,6465/6, 279 half baies stocks sold at 19/6495/6 for fair nid yelow; 35; pags. Javandac brought full prices; 43/4667/for Things and good ord. 52,62686 for fine ord, and 69, 407, for low mid, and mid. It is reported that two cargoes of St. Domitgo were sold in the sariy part of last week, but no particular are made known. The resule of a cargo of 2,40 bass good fire Rio has transpired, at 69,6 incured f. p. a., for a near port, being an advance of 2, since the beginning of the week.

COPPER quiet; Tough Cake and Ti'e, £112 10 ; best Selected, £115 10 ;; shea hing, 1240; Y. M. Sheathing, 1040. CONN-There is no improvement to notice in the market, and in ferrig: Wheat very little business doing; last week's average of English Wheat was \$0,80,109,353 apr. rdd.; we quote White American Wheat, \$0,000,50 , 189,353 apr. rdd.; we quote white American Wheat, \$0,000,50 , 189,353 apr. rdd.; we quote

White American 20, 424, by bit.
COTT. 8-1,500 bales sold during the week at strady prices.
At Leverpool the market is quiet; sales for the week 39,000 bales, Midding Orleans, 7 5-164 \$\phi\$ 10.
Mol ASSES—A cargo of 500 hinds. Cubs Muscovado sold at 16/ for Laturpool.

HENF-Russian quiet; St. Petersburg Clean held £30. The
Government contract for 3,000 tuns has been taken at prices
ranging from £39 18/24.24 2/, 64 bales good white Manila
sold at £37 5/2 £37 10/; 250 bales common Roping were taken

JUTE dull and prices irregular; of 2,788 bales about half sold, common to good bright, £13.15; @£21.

common to good bright, £13 15, # £21.

INON—Weish is dull and prices rather tending downwards;
Rails, £63; Bars, £6#£6 26, £, c. b. in Wales.

Leab without change. Common Pig. £22 15. Spanish, £22 5/
£21 16;
Lisagen quiet. A cargo of 5,000 qrs. Bombay just arrived,
rold at £2/3, ex alip, and 6,000 qrs. Anov for Summer shipment at 40, delivered. Import for the week, 19,465 qrs. from the
East thelies.

Livagen Carry in good demand. New York in bbis, £10 5/.

at 48, delivered. Import for the week, 19,465 qrs. from the Kart Indias.

Lissagio Cakes to good demand. New York in bbis, £10.5/.

Botton in bags, £3.15/.

Oils - Fab: in Sperm, nothing doing; nominal price, £103.

Olive flat: Gallipoli, £400 £47, Barbary, £400 £41. Linseed steady at 29 to the speri, with few sales for forward delivery. Rape duil at 42 for Refined, and 59 for Brown. Cocoa Nutt. 60 £45 for Ceplon, and 41/345 for Cooling, Palm, 42/345/.

In Bick little doing: about 5,000 bags Bengal Bare changed hands at 8 for mid. 9/32410 for good mid. to good White, and 12/3 for fine White; 2,000 bags Madras at 7/460 for \$450.

Netrande Afracan at 8 f. 4,000 bags Modiment at 8 f. 4,000 bags Netrande Afracan at 8 f. 4,000 bags Modiment at 8 f. 5 for \$2 and 6 f. D. and 39/6464 f. 45 to 34 fb. A few lock, of fine color and crystale. 1,200 bags Bengal sold, in a small publicate. 1,500 bags Bengal to arrive have also been sold at 57/650.

[26] for 5 in Ferincetion, on usual conditions, and 400 bags now landing at 40.

nding at 4"/. Spel van steady at £22 12/6; Stock, 3,148 tons, against 1,645

tow steady at 53,5 for the month and 53,9 for the end of

Tailow steady at S0 5 for the month and S0 3 for the each of the year.

The market is firm. Common Congon, 1 [1] \$\Phi\$.

Bute quiet only 25 pm. Demorate sole at 2 (162)?

The Engish firm: Blocks 125; Bars 127; Reimed 133;
Foreign in demand; Bancs sold at 135 6 and Straits at 137.

Turrating—No ealer of Rough; nominal price 10 10 20 11.

American sprint steady at S1 in casts.

American Strocks remain very quiet, and, although prices are firm, more is very little business. Something has been done in United States 5 at 34; in Virginia es Bonca at 80; in Femaly varials functipions at E2.

Among Rairond Benns we may quote Femaly varials Central, 1st moortage, 20; do, 2d mortgage Stering 80;, with dividend. New York Central 96. Illinois Central 35; do. Freeland 57;. Illinois Central Shares have been done at 19 discount.

Richardson, Spence & Co.'s Circular.

Richardson, Spence & Co.'s Circular.

Per Arghia.]

Corron—The quantity offering for sale has rather increased this week, and the demant tawing fallon of, prices have shown some irregularity, and, in qualities below 7d \$\phi\$ by, must be quoted id, lower, while in the "middling" and lower grades the certine is only 1:18d. \$\psi\$. Sea failands in moderate request, without change in value. In Manchester there has been must dotty since Toesday, but prices are barely supported. "Middling" Orleans 7.5:16d. Mobile, 7.2:15d.; Uplands, 7d \$\phi\$ in Brantsturps.—This week's arrivals counted of 7.5:1 quarters Wheat, 8.643 sacks Flour, from France; 345 qrs. West firm Denmark, 4.952 qrs. Wheat, 3:155 qrs. Core from the Meditorranean and Black Sea. Farmers' deliveries of Wheat for the week endidg last Staurday, were 169.553 qrs. at 74; 3, squant 16,552 qrs., at 34; 3, in the corresponding week of last year. The weather has been remorably line, with midranamer hast. With increased supplies of Wheat at the country markets, and shoral arrivals from the Baito at ports on the East coast. the Corn trade has this week ruled very dull. Here a parcel of face French Wheat, and a small quantity of Indian Corn have been taken for expert to Portugal; several stor of French Flour have also been beinght, it is reported, for simpness to Canada, but the local community demand is of the most limited character. Or Treeday there was not ly the merest retail sale for all articles, without charge in value. At 10-days market for buyers attached. French Wheats could have been bought on rather easter terms; but there was no demand, and prices are nominally sunstreed. We quote: Wheat, Red. Chicago and Milwankes, 519-22.6; Indiana, 8,9639.4; Whire, Western, 8,7601; Southern, 10-619.

Pence to make the first price are nominally sunstreed. We quote: Wheat, Red. Chicago and Milwankes, 519-22.6; Indiana, 8,9639.4; Whire, Western, 8,7601; Southern, 10-629.

Pence to mode and the corresponding of Samual and Mess, at 85, and "Black" of 20; dex 74; Peccetail

Racon-Home Cure is plentiful, and there is little doing in American. 100 hores Jowell, Harrison & Co.'s Comberland Out have trought 67/6 P curt, on the quay, which is the only sale re-

Laxo-About 12 tune sold at #8/. Irish has advanced 1/ to 2/ um the country.

Tallow steady: 54 may be given as quotation for "Butchrains Association" and P. Y. C. Of the former there is none ofrains. In London prices are unaltered, closing at 53/. in all

ositions for P. I. C.

Rosse, —Common sells at 4/6d, per cwt; Medium at 6/6d,
pt / 6d ; and Fine at 12/10/14/. The total sales for the week
re about 5.00 bbis.

BARs meets a slow sale at 5/ for course; 5/6d, for fine ground
tindelphia; and 7/6d, to 3/ for Baltimore.

Ort.s.—10 tuns Winter-bagged Sperm sold at £36. Whale un-

charged.

Salot.—For Clover there is a continued absence of inquiry,
and no transactions of any moment are reported. Tunotay seg-lected and nominal. Nothing done in Flaxaccel.

BROOKLYN ITEMS.

Ex-Mayor Copland lies dangerously ill at his residence in Clinton avenue.

THE WATER CELEBRATION .- At a meeting of the Committee, yesterday morning, the order of arrangements for the celebration was fixed as follows: National saintes to be fired at 8 o'clock s. m., and the bells to be rung for half an hour. The procession-Gee. Duryea acting as Grand Marchal-will move at 11 o'clock precisely, and march along the line, as published yesterday. During the moving of the procession the bells will ring. On arriving at the City Hall, the eration will be delivered, by Richard C. Underbill, esq., from front of the Hall. The ode selected for the occasion will be sung, when the ceremonies of the day will conclude. The public offices will be closed, and the eitizens generally are earnestly invited to suspend busipess to such an extent as will render the occasion a general holiday. In the evening there will be a grand xhibition of fireworks at the City Hall, and in the Eastern District and Greenpoint at such places as may be selected. The public buildings will be illuminated, and the citizens are requested to unite in making the umins ion as general as possible throughout the city.

The military, it is understood, will muster about 1,200 strong, the firemen over 1,000, with 100 appatas, which together with invited guests, trades and associations, will make a line some four miles in extent. The route of the procession will be nine miles

An appropriation of \$250 was made to entertain the police.

Arrangements were also made by the Committee to entertain the invited guests at the City Hall. All the delegations are to pass and repass free over the ferries.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE CELEBRATION.—The recidents of the Nineteenth Ward have subscribed \$1,000 for the purpose of decorating Bedford avenue on the day of the celebration. A grand triumphal arch is to he thrown across the avenue, near the fountain, to cost \$500. A platform is to be erected in front of the Episcopal Church, on which will be placed a band of music, and a number of children, selected from the Sabbath Schools of the Eastern District, will osenpy the platform and sirg various sorge during the passage of the procession. Another feature will be the distribution, by little girls, of boquets of flowers to the Commissioners, Mayor and Committee. A halt in the line at this point will give an opportunity for a little Mise to deliver an address to the President of the Board of Commissioners. It is intended that the benefits of this arrangement shall be extended to all the Sabbath Schools in the Eastern District, and for that purpose an additional sem of money will be subscribed.

ATTEMPT AT MURDER .- About 121 yesterday, man named John Wienberg was arrested by Officer Ward of the Sixth Precinct, for assaulting, with intent to kill, his mistrese, Elizabeth Stoll. On Wednesday, Wienberg was arrested on complaint of his mistress for an assault upon her. She not appearing against him, he was discharged. Yesterday he came in about roon, somewhat intoxicated, and commenced to abuse her, when she struck him with a stick. He became enraged at this, and seizing a pair of scissors, made a pass at her, striking her down and stabbing her in the orehead, face, and one of her hands. The blade of the scissors broke off in her skull, leaving a piece of steel about one quarter of an inch in length. She screamed for assistance, when Officer Ward went in and arrested him. Her wounds are not considered to be dangerous. They were dressed by Dr. Wissmeadal. who extracted the piece of steel from ber shull. The parties reside in Montrose avenue, near Smith street. Wienberg was held to appear for examination before Justice Ryder.

EXAMINATION POSTPONED,-Yesterday afternoon Justice Fox was prepared to take up the charge against Dr. E. Wilson, preferred by Mrs. Edney Lyons, of an alleged outrage upon her. Shortly after the opening of the Court, the complainant's counsel proposed as adjournment as it was so unpleasant that they had been unable to get their witnesses at Court. Defendant's counsel were ready for the examination, and proposed to examine the complaining witness then, and adj urn the case if necessary. They stated that they were desirous of a speedy examination, but the prosec tion net being ready to proceed, the case was postpened until May 6. Meanwhile Dr. Wilson is permitted by the Court to go on his own parole, as he has been since the arrest. Mrs. Lyons has not made her anpearance in Court since the day she preferred the charge.

SAVAGE ASSAULT .- Yesterday morning, about 5 o'clock, Mr. John Messerole, a young man of twentythree years, went home to his father's house under the influence of liquor, and, seizing a carving knife, made an attempt to stab his brother David, who was is bed. David seized a club and struck him on the head, when he ran out into the street. John went from room to room with the carving knife, but met with some of the family. The alarm being given, Officer Cochen arrested John, who had become somewhat weakened by lose of blood resulting from the wound. He will be examined to-day.

THE DISORDERLY HOUSE IN GREEN-LANE. - The

BROOKLYN CITY COURT.—Natice.—All motions for Seturday, the 25d inst., will stand adjourned to Saturday, the

Fire.—About 12j o'clock yesterday morning a fire was discovered in the express office of Downle & Co., at the junction of Fourth, South Sixth and South Seventh streets. It was extinguished before much damage was done. Loss 6309; fully insured.

MARINE AFFAIRS.

LAUNCHES.

The new steamer being built by Edward Lupton for the Glen Cove route is to be launched this day, the 23d, at 14 o'clock, from his yard at Greenpoint. Ti Novelty Works are building her engine, and D. A. Hawkins the joiner work. The whole beat is to be finished and furnished in the best manner. She is contracted to be ready to take her route to Gien Cove on the first of June.

The steamship Yorktown, built for the New-York and Virginia Steamship Company, will be launched by W. H. Webb, eeq., from his yard, foot of Sixth etreet, East River, this day, at I o'clock p. m. FOR SAN PRANCISC

The fine clipper-ship Webfoot is loading at pier No. 21 East River, to sail on the 7th of May. She rates A 1, and has become a favorite for good delivery of carge and short passages, having made the run out is 116 and 119 days. Her passage home from Calcutta was made in \$5 days, which is almost unprecede The Mesers. Sutton are also closing up the fine slipper B. F. Hoxie at Pier No. 8 East River, to be full it three or four days.

LAKE DISASTER.-The schooner Falton, bound

from Chicago to Oswego, sank near Mackinaw. She had a cargo of wheat, valued at \$22,000. Vessel and earge fully insured.